THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. XXIV. FRIDAY, June 22, 1810. No. 1238.

Pittsburgh: Printed by *John Scull*, in Market-Street, next door to the corner of Front-Street.

E. PENNINGTON,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHER,
FROM OLD ENGLAND,
Residing in the house lately occupied by Mr. James B. Clow, between Mr. Bracken's and Mr. Cunningham's, in Front-street, Pittsburgh,

NEAR forty years extensive practice, twelve of which was spent in LONDON, with all the advantages to be derived from attending the different Hospitals, and the Lectures of the first men of the ages, encourages E. P. to hope he may render himself useful to those persons who may make choice of his services.

The Accouchment of females, and a strict attention to the diseases peculiar to the sex, have employed a great part of his studies for many years.

N. B. He attends patients in town or country on the usual terms of the profession.

27th 11th month, 1809.

Sheriff's Sales.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Westmoreland county, and to me directed, will be Sold in the Borough of Greensburgh, on Monday the 2d of July next,

All the right, title, interest

and claim of Philip Bier and Archibald Elliott, trading under the firm of Bier and Elliott, in and to 105 Acres of Land, more or less, lying and being in Legonier Valley, adjoining lands of Edward Halferty, William Matthews and others, on which there is a Furnace erected.

ALEXANDER JOHNSTON, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, June 2, 1810.

Wanted Two Apprentices,

To the GLASS-CUTTING Business, from the age of 13 to 16 years, well recommended. Lads from the country will be preferred—the strictest attention will be paid to their morals. Apply to WILLIAM EICHBAUM & SON.

Pittsburgh, June 7, 1810.

FOR SALE,

A valuable Tract of unimproved

LAND, containing 422 acres, situated on Traverse creek, a branch of Racoon, adjoining lands of Judge Redick, —— Harper, and others, about 10 miles from Burgett's town, and 20 from Pittsburgh. This land lays well for cultivation, and the soil is equal, if not superior, to any in the neighbourhood. It was taken up at an early day, and the title to it is indisputable. Should the subscriber be absent from the land, it will be shewn to any person disposed to purchase by Mr. Harper, by whom also the terms will be made known.

M. T. STRIBLING.

June 7, 1810.

FOR SALE,

A House and Tanyard,

IN the Borough of Pittsburgh, fronting on Third street, opposite to Kerwin's Cotton Manufactory, and part of same lot on which 'Squire Darragh's Office now stands. The House and Yard are in compleat repair, and are now in the occupancy of John Points, who is at this time carrying on the Tanning and Currying Business. For terms of Sale apply to JOHN DARRAGH, Esq. or to E. PENTLAND, Esq. Pittsburgh, or to the subscriber on Turtle creek.

JOSEPH M'MASTERS.

May 31, 1810.

NEW GOODS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Anthony Beelen,

Is just opening at his *Old Stand*, in Front Street, in addition to his former stock, an extensive assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

of all descriptions, unusually low for cash or approved paper.

Pittsburgh, 2d April, 1810.

NOTICE.

I have now on hand

20 *Bales first quality COTTON,*

which I will sell for negociable notes at 60 and 90 days. Linnen cloth would be received in part pay. From my arrangements laterly made in Nashville, I will keep a constant supply of this article on moderate terms.

C. COWAN.

Pittsburgh, May 2, 1810.

☞ Kentucky Tobacco, twist and spun, by the keg; Cegars by the box.

Justices Blanks,

Of the latest and best forms, viz.

SUBPOENAS FOR WITNESSES, WARRANTS, SUMMONSES, EXECUTIONS, &c.

TURTLE SOUP

MAY BE HAD

Every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY

From 3 o'clock until 9 in the Evening,

during the season, at the house of

LEWIS WARNER,

In Front Street, opposite the Indian Queen,

PITTSBURGH.

June 7, 1810.

N. B. The highest price will be given for fresh caught *TURTLES.*

COTTON.

Just received and for Sale by the subscribers,

100 Bales first rate Tennessee

Cotton, which they will sell low for cash, or good paper, at 60, 90, 120 days, and 6 months.

ALSO,

5000lbs. crude Salt Petre, which

they offer very low for cash, or negociable notes at 60 days.

THOMAS & JOHN CROMWELL.

Pittsburgh, 29th May, 1810.

Doctor Samuel Johnson,

RESPECTFULLY tenders his Medicinal services to the inhabitants of Pittsburgh and its vicinity. He keeps his Shop in Front Street, opposite the Indian Queen Tavern, formerly kept by Mr. Eichbaum.

May 30, 1810.

Thomas Cromwell,

Informs his friends and the public, that he has taken into partnership, his brother JOHN CROMWELL. The business therefore will be done in future in the name of

THOMAS & JOHN CROMWELL,

Who have for SALE at their COMMISSION WAREHOUSE.

SUPERFINE FLOUR by the barrel
Whiskey do.
Kentucky Tobacco by the keg
Do. Segars by the barrel
Do. tar'd Cabling by the coil and lb.
Do. Powder by the keg
Tin Ware assorted, packed in barrels
First rate Stills by the gallon and lb.
Still cocks and worms
Flaxseed oil by the barrell
Geneva Window and Hollow Glass, assorted, (window glass advanced in price one dollar per box.)
Scythes and Sickles by the dozen
Cyder-royal by the barrel
Barr, roll'd and slit Iron and Castings, &c.

Pittsburgh, 6th April, 1810.

N. B. They want an Apprentice about 15 or 16 years age; one who writes a good hand, is pretty well versed in figures, and unexceptionable character will meet with a good situation.

NOTICE.

THE public are hereby informed, that the subscriber, residing in Harmony, has lately erected, and has now in complete operation, with all the necessary machinery, a *FULLING MILL*, and is ready to receive business in that line. He pledges himself, from the perfect knowledge of fulling and dyeing, to execute business of that sort in the most compleat manner, on reasonable terms.

GEORGE RAPP and Society.

Harmony, September 26, 1809.

N. B. Cloth left with mr. George Sutton, merchant, Pittsburgh, will be punctually attended to, and returned every three or four weeks.

Horse play of the Aurora, with the National Intelligencer.

The following are the remarks of the AURORA, upon Mr. Smith's late censure of the conduct of France:

In the above article from the National Intelligencer of Monday, there is much "beating about the bush," and great "reluctance to get at it," it is a thorny topick, and not well adapted to the "accustomed moderation" of that paper.—But this temporising under the name of *moderation*—this desertion of *right* to pursue the *expedient*—this spirit which coldly consents to trade away honor, and what is in a free state, the most cruel and base abandonment, which coldly submits to the seizure of thousands of its citizens, and to their murder, premeditated, deliberate murder, in the most ignominious manner, is the fault of congress, and not of their print: the spirit or the total evaporation of spirit which gives up all this by the multiplied contumelies attached to it, and all for the profit on a West India voyage, on a hogshead of tobacco, or a bag of cotton, this temporising, abject spirit, is too well adapted to Washington city as the theatre of discussion.

In the presence of that capitol, where resolutions of proud import and rhetorical *bolts*, were hurled forth with all the wrath of sabled Jupiter: where a war of words and an unseen underplot of treacherous intrigues, went hand in hand, where the public discussion accomplished nothing but public delusion, and secret counterplot did every thing; where scarce an eye or ear was turned to the country, or its temper or feelings, and every eye (as in England) was turned to the *treasury*; as if the magic of gold carried even in its name all the enchantment which in other countries is attributed only to the *touch*.

Where the *tenth congress* sat, and the *eleventh* congress *slept*, it was not to be expected that the follies which were *then* exhibited, and *then* passed unnoticed or unreprobated, that much could be now said consistently.

Accordingly the National Intelligencer, acting in the temper adapted to the atmosphere in which the tenth Congress sat, may be said to feel the effects of climate, and utter its lamentations in the same melancholy *cacophony*.

But why should we censure the National Intelligencer for adapting itself to the style and temper of its congressional patrons? Its existence depends upon its obedience, the temporising and tricking schemes of the influential members of Congress; a paper published at Washington is as much dependent on the influence of the *leading members* as the newspapers of London on the court; and there are as strong inclinations to controul and render the press subservient to views not purely public at the capitol, as at St. Stephen's chapel.

We have not in view to *censure* the *National Intelligencer*, we would rather *condole* with it for the necessity which directs its course of publication; but we deprecate the cause of that course, because publications short of the real merits of the case, are as pernicious as those publications that openly oppose the government, and practise every species of falsehood to shake the public confidence.

In truth, then, the consequences are national, the fault is in the people who choose such representatives, who either are incompetent, or do not from depravity discharge their duty to their constituents; and whose influence over the press is such as to render it as sickly and feeble as their own minds and measures.

It would not comport with the subsistence of the National Intelligencer, to tell the *tenth Congress* that the repeal of the embargo would entail indelible infamy on that Congress; that it would be considered by posterity as the opposite, in every glorious and virtuous quality, to the Congress of 1776. Had the National Intelligencer done so, *then* the scowling eye, the irrascible sarcasm, the insolent frown, the secret combination of those who had participated in the disgrace of their country, would have been directed towards the press.

The National Intelligencer, therefore prudently consults that will, which counsels deliberating minds, *to be as useful as you can, if you cannot be as useful as you wish.* The National Intelligencer will not thank us for the apology we have made, and the more because it is true and just; but it is more necessary to do it, because it will be found that the *blame* does not properly attach to the National Intelligencer, but to the *temper of that influence which controuls it.*

The National Intelligencer has, however, now told the public, after the fact, that the readers of this paper, will find foretold on its files for five years past, reiterated from year to year, and in all the most impressive shapes which popular publication could adopt.

The constant uniform, the incessant recommendations of this paper, have since the battle of Austerlitz, pointed out unequivocally the inevitable destiny of Europe; the constant and invariable tenor of this paper, has been ever since the attack upon Copenhagen, and the cotemporaneous attack on the Chesapeake, that the ocean would become the theatre of buccaneering and plunder; that no rights but the power of the belligerents would be considered; that to escape the conflagration of the old world, we must retire out of its current; and that the cultivation of our internal resources was the only resource, (at all times the best resource) left us.

The National Intelligencer has at length discovered that these predictions of so many years, are now realities; but what will the secretary of the treasury say to it? Where is our revenue to come from now.—"Othello's occupations gone." Revenue from *import* may now for a year be something, but what follows—look along the whole range of coast, from the White Sea to the Bosphorus of Thrace, not a ship can enter but to its perdition.

We have indeed Gibraltar and Barbary, England and Ireland, and the cluster of islands in the Atlantic, we may import wine from Madeira and Ferro, and pummice from Teneriffe; we may obtain for our dollars more China goods and Bengal goods than we can consume, and our good friends the English will furnish us with their manufactures; but they will keep and they will impress more of our men.

What will replace the capital confiscated in the ports of Europe, and how will our insurance offices supply the deficit of a general seizure and a general confiscation.

These things were all foreseen as the inevitable consequences, of our own weak and pitiful measures, after first repealing the Embargo; *Macon's* bills, (or rather *Gallatin's* bills for he it was that drew them up) have clenched the driven nail.

The nation is placed in a situation of great difficulty; and it may be said with perfect truth, that had *intrigue* been repressed by the dismission of *one man* who in 1805 let loose an irrascible animal upon the government, we should not have seen the embargo repealed; we should not hear of Burr's negociation at Paris for the possession of Florida, because Florida would have been now in our quiet possession—we shall certainly go to the marrow of this business, before the next meeting of congress.

The National Intelligencer sings *lullaby* to our departed commerce and character, but has not ventured to speak out upon it. *The futility of the proceedings in congress is the true cause of our present embarrassments:* how that futility has been produced, is an important consideration; it is a *futility wrought in secret* upon our representatives, and unless the people change their representatives and choose men of more capacity and public virtue, they must calculate upon calamities to which we have been before strangers.

ON CONTENTMENT,
OR,
DESPISING OUR INFERIORS.

DESPISE NO ONE BUT LOOK AT HOME.

That which constitutes an object of contempt to the ill-natured malevolent, becomes the object of other passions to a worthy and good naturedman, for in such a person, wickedness and vice must always raise hatred and abhorrence, while weakness and folly will ever be sure to excite compassion.

However detestable this quality, which is a mixture of pride and ill nature, may appear in the serious school of Heraclitus, it will present no less absurd and ridiculous an idea to the laughing sect of democratus, especially as we may observe, that the meanest and basest of all human beings are most forward to despise others. So that the most contemptible are generally the most contemptous.

As a good man, as I have before observed, will give no entertainment to any such passions; so neither will a sensible man, I am well persuaded, find much opportunity to exert it. If men would make but a moderate use of that self-examination, which philosophers and divines have recommended to them, it would tend greatly to the cure of this disposition. Their contempt would then perhaps as their charity is said to do, begin at *home.* To say the truth, a man hath this better chance of despising himself than he hath of despising others, as he is likely to know himself best.

Contempt is generally mutual; there is scarce any man who despises another, without being at the same time despised by him, of which I shall endeavour to produce some few instances.

As the right honorable lord Squanderfield, at the head of a vast retinue, passed by *Mr.* Buckram, citizen and taylor, in his chaise and *one*,—'See there!' says my lord with an air of the highest contempt, 'that rascal Buckram, with his fat wife: I suppose he is going to his country house, for such fellows must

have their country house, as well as their vehicle. These are the rascals that complain of want of trade.' Buckram, on the other hand, is no sooner recovered from the fear of being run over, before he could get out of the way; than turning to his wife, he cries,—— 'very fine, faith! an honest citizen is to be run over by such fellows as these, who drive about in their coaches and six, with other people's money. See, my dear, what an equipage he has got, and yet he cannot find money to pay an honest tradesman. He is above an hundred pounds deep in my books: how I despise such lords!

Lady Fanny Bantum, from the side box, casting her eyes on an honest pawn-brokers wife below her, bids lady Betty her companion take notice of that creature in the pit; Did you ed, lady Betty,' says she, 'such a strange wretch? how the awkward monster is dressed?' The good woman at the same time surveying lady Fanny, and offended perhaps at a scornful smile, which she sees in her countenance, whispers her friend, observe lady Fanny Bantum. As great airs as that fine lady gives herself, my husband has all her jewels under lock and key; what a contemptible thing is *poor* quality!

Is there on earth a greater object of contempt than the poor scholar to a splendid beau? unless perhaps the splendid beau to the poor scholar! The philosopher and the world the man of business and the man of pleasure; the beauty and the wit: the hypocrite and the profligate; the covetous and the squanderer, are all alike instances of this reciprocal contempt.

Take the same observations into the lowest life, and we shall find the same proneness to despise each other. The common soldier, who hires himself out to be shot at for *five pence* a day, who is the only slave in a free country; and is liable to be sent to any part of the world without his consent—and whilst at home subject to the severest punishments, for offences which are not to be found in our law books; yet this noble personage looks with a contemptuous air on all his brethren of that order in the commonwealth, whether of mechanic or husbandmen, from whence he was himself taken. On the other hand, however adorned with his brick dust coloured coat, and bedaubed with worsted lace of a penny a yard, the very gentleman soldier is as much despised in his turn, by the whistling carter, who comforts himself, that he is a free-born man, and will live with no master any longer than he likes him; nay, and tho' he never was worth ten pounds in his life, is ready to answer a captain if he offends him, "D——n you, sir, who are you? Is it not we that pay you?"

This contemptuous disposition is in reality the sure attendant on a mean and bad mind in every station; on the contrary, a great and *good* man will be free from it, whether he be placed at the bottom or at the top of life. I was therefore not a little pleased at the rebuke given by a black shoe boy to another, who had expressed his contempt of one of the modern town smarts: "Why should you despise him, Jack?" said the honest lad, "we are all what the Lord pleases to make us."

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY, June 22, 1810.

Two hundred Merino Sheep arrived at the farm of Brintnal Robbins, one mile from this place, on Wednesday last, from Col. Humphrey's flock in Connecticut. They are offered for sale, or in exchange for cattle or flour.

The following account of the origin and progress of the settlement at Harmony, in Butler county, will be read with much satisfaction.

The association of Harmony had its origin in Germany upwards of 20 years ago, and feeling themselves much oppressed, on account of their religion, they concluded to seek a country where they could exercise their religion without hindrance or oppression. They chose the United States of America.

In the year 1804, in December, about 20 families arrived at Zelinople, in the neighbourhood of which Mr. George Rapp, with some others, bought about four thousand seven hundred acres of land, and during that fall built nine log houses.

In the year 1805 in the spring, the society consisted of about 50 families—they laid out the town of Harmony on their own land, and in that spring built 12 log houses 24 feet by 18, built a large barn, cleared 25 acres round the town, and 150 acres for corn and 50 acres for potatoes—a grist mill was built this year, the race 3-8 of a mile long, and 15 acres cleared for meadow, the other ground sowed with wheat and rye—in the fall and winter 30 houses more were built.

In the year 1806 an inn was built, two stories high, 42 feet by 32 feet, and some other houses—300 acres cleared for corn, 58 acres for meadow—an oil mill was built, and a tannery, a blue dyer's shop, and a frame barn 100 feet long.

In the year 1807, 360 acres were cleared for grain and a meadow, a brick store house built, a saw mill and beer brewery erected, and 4 acres of vines planted; in this year the society sold 500 bushels of grain and 3000 gallons of whiskey, manufactured by themselves of their own produce.

In the year 1808 a considerable quantity of ground cleared, a meeting house built of brick, 70 feet long and 55 feet wide, another brick house built, some other buildings and stables for cattle, potash, soap boiler and candle drawer shops erected, a frame barn of 80 feet long built. Of the produce of this year was sold 2000 bushels of grain, and 1400 bushels were distilled.

In the year 1809 a fulling mill was built, which does a great deal of business for the country, also a hemp mill, an oil mill, a grist mill, a brick warehouse 46 feet by 36, and another brick building of the same dimensions, one of which has a cellar completely arched under the whole, for the purpose of a wine cellar. A considerable quantity of land cleared this year. The produce of this year was 6000 bushels of Indian corn, 4500 bushels of wheat, 5000 bushels of Oats, 10000 bushels of potatoes, 4000lbs. of hemp and flax, 100 bushels of barley brewed into beer, and 50 gallons of sweet oil, made from the white poppy. Of the produce of this year will be sold 3000 bushels of corn, 1000 bushels of potatoes, 1000 bushels of wheat—1200 bushels of rye will be distilled.

In the year 1810 will be erected a barn 90 feet long, a school house 50 feet by 44 wide, a grist mill with three pair of stones, one of which will be burrs, and some small brick houses for families.

The society now consists of 700 persons, comprising 140 families—they have now 1600 acres of land cleared, 203 acres whereof are in meadow, and possess at present 6000 acres of land.

There are different tradesmen, members of the society, who work for the country as well as the society, to wit.—Twelve shoemakers, 6 taylors, 12 weavers, 3 wheelwrights, 5 coopers, 6 blacksmiths, 2 nailsmiths, 3 ropemakers. 3 blue dyers, 10 carpenters, 4 cabinet makers, 2 saddlers, 2 waggon makers, 12 masons, 2 potters, 1 soap boiler, a doctor and apothecary, and in a short time a hatter and a tin plate worker is expected. During the last year the shoemakers alone, worked for the country to the amount of 112 dollars and 8 cents, the coopers to the amount of 207 dollars, the saddlers to the amount of 739 dollars 54 cents, the tannery 675 dollars, the blacksmiths 180 dollars.

A call of Congress.—A friend from Washington informs, that it was confidently stated that Congress would be convened in July—that it was understood Mr. Pinkney would be recalled—and that no hopes were entertained of averting open hostilities with France.

Bal. Fed. Rep.

Call of Congress.—We have been informed that the John Adams is expected to bring such news form Europe as will require an immediate call of Congress by proclamation; and that it is the intention of the President to convene them in case of public exigence.

Bal. Whig. (Dem.)

From the Spirit of '76.

It is curious to contemplate the political resources of our executive though the medium of the official gazette, the National Intelligencer. When a nation of Europe, shall kick and kuff us, he deduces consolation from the divisions in our councils as if this was separable from a republic, when such a nation, to make us more ridiculous, shall by news-paper paragraphs, gull us into the belief, that we are about to controul the policies of the universe—he vents his spleen in charges of insincerity and deception, and in turn attempts to gull the public by a tedious and vapid course of reasoning, to prove that France and England, who detest our government, and despise our power, are both courting our favour.—When the matchless imbecility, and narrow calculating spirit of the President, become a subject of general reprobation, he endeavours to sooth the outraged honest people, by conjuring up to their imagination, the scenes of horror and slaughter on the Danube, where "squadrons of dragoons are made to trample down ploughmen, reapers and sowers," all in the same charge—or he carries them to the "*watery* main where he scorches and burns our sails in the *fires* of Europe"—but are the people to be satisfied for the loss of their commerce on which their agriculture depends, or what is far more important for the loss of their honour by such lullaby's? No, Sir, the intelligent freemen of these states, will not be satisfied with a king log, with a president who ruminates and temporises and contents himself with secret promotion of plans and measures inoperative and inefficient; with a man who spends two hours in providing for his re-election, where he gives one to the promotion of the public good. Can it be expected by Mr. Smith that wordy paragraphs wrapt in mist and obscurity and contradictory in every line, can bewilder the American people? No—they are apprised that his vocation is a profitable one, and that he labours to secure the unrivalled enjoyment of it.

——Will it suffice to justify our "legislatures and presidents" because "no man's engenuity or patriotism has recommended any public measure adequate to our public evils." The very reason why the people do and will continue to provide such "measures," because they were elected for the very purpose. But we are told that "if our enterprising sons continue to brave the watery main, their sails may be scorched and burnt by the fires which consume Europe," and in the next spurt of his fascinating pen, we are directed to "apply to commerce all our own versatile genius and adapt it to the times—exert our rivalship against your foreign rivals, make more fields of Agriculture, more people, more resources, more instruments of firm defence." What incoherent jargon is this issuing from the mouth piece of the cabinet, the very oracle of the palace.

——Does the sage Mr. Smith, or his *prompter*, recommend gravely to the people of the United States, to trust their sovereign rights and interests to the hands of men who are embarrassed" and know not what to do? Does he recommend the intention for the deed, and are we to receive will for works?—Do we find this kind of communication in practical life, or the ordinary intercourse of man? No! the clumsy inexpert workman is dismissed to make way for the skillful artist—and shall we be less provident, less circumspect in the choice of our national architect? I hope not! whilst a ray of providence are left us. This apology for the executive amounts to his *disqualification for office.*

——Robbed of commerce what excitement have we to 'increase our fields of agriculture'? The pleasure of seeing the products of our labor rot and perish on our hands! And under such circumstances how are we to 'make more resources'——what encouragement to 'make more people'? To swell the triumph of our enemies, and extend our own debasement—The idea chills every procreative faculty, and can be resisted only by the sanguine temperament of Mr. Smith and his patron—'make more instruments of firm defence.'—but how? By demolishing our army and navy, turning our sailors and soldiers into *spinsters?* This appears to be our only resource, for without commerce we can have no revenue nor circulating medium, and without these we can never neither fabricate nor purchase arms nor 'instruments of firm defence.'

——We are told that the 'U. States explicitly avow their purpose of neutrality, and sturdily adhere to their will and virtuous purpose, uninfluenced by either power; yet though we do this, and firmly banish their 'sea armies' do many of our ill calculating countrymen *indecorously* revile our government, because, it cannot do every thing, though it does more than the rest of mankind.' 'The age of the moon can best explain these lordly boastings, for they comport not with a sound head.'

——"But we firmly banish their "sea armies," and yet our countrymen INDECOROUSLY complain, though we have done more than the rest of the world." And how dare you, Mr. Smith, thus insult the freemen of the U. States—is it to awe, to wheedle, to coax, or brow-beat them? Banishment implies coercion, but what force have we applied to their "sea armies"? A mouthful of moonshine, a shot from Mr. Smith's invisible battery of the types. One "sea army" indeed has for the sake of consistency, and from respect to the uncontroverted rights of territory, retired beyond the capes of our bays, but they still infest our shores and coasts, and the other 'sea army' is confined to the land. 'We have done more than the rest of the world.' We presume Mr. Smith will here take shelter under the Irishism—for what have we done? Nothing at all at all—pardon me; we have done worse, *we have submitted.*

'——Say, then, Mr. Smith, what have we done? That we have suffered, ignobly suffered, every one will agree; but that we have done any thing characterised by effect, all will deny. What is submission? Non-resistance; but have we resisted? No—then we have submitted. ——The people see it, feel it, and complain in vain.'

From the Freemans Journal.

LETTERS UPON FRENCH INFLUENCE.

No. V.

To the People of the United States.

THE question how far the House of representatives possesses a constitutional power to bind its members to secrecy in respect to "Public Documents," is now open for examination.

"Documents," communicated by the President to Congress are called "Public," because we can naturally take no other view of this subject than that such communications are made in pursuance of that part of the constitution which makes it the duty of the President, "From time to time to give to Congress *information* of the state of the union." In discussing the President's power upon this point, it has already been remarked that the power to give information to Congress could not mean the same as to withhold information from the people. We may go farther, and say, with perfect confidence, that the framers of the constitution expressly contemplated publicity as the essential characteristic of this act of the President.—The constitution is imperative. "HE SHALL, from time to time, give to Congress, &c." This provision is contained in a section of the constitution which prescribes the *duties* rather than the *powers* of the executive. The first section of the second article regulates the election of the President; the second gives him the powers of military command, of reprieves and pardons, of making treaties, and of appointments; and the third *commands* him to give information to the legislature, to recommend measures to their consideration, to receive ambassadors, and to execute the laws. "He shall give to the Congress"—What? "Information."—Respecting what? "The state of the union." It is worthy of repeated remark, that, in the arrangement of executive powers and duties, this duty of communicating information is carefully kept distinct from the power of making treaties. The framers of the constitution anticipated no connexion between them. Those illustrious sages and patriots did not contemplate the purchase of an Arabia Deserta, or even of an Arabia Felix. They did not mean to make it the duty of the executive to make treaties to buy territory or to buy peace. Yet it is only upon the ground of an imaginary, but clearly extra-constitutional connexion between the treaty making power, and the communication, by the department of the government which possesses that power, of "information" to Congress, in the shape of diplomatic documents, that the friends of administration pretend to justify even the House of Representatives in imposing a perpetual injunction of secrecy in relation to the contents of those documents. The present writer does not hesitate to deny, with at least equal boldness, and he hopes more cogent reasoning, than what Sir Francis Burdett has displayed in questioning the right of the British House of Commons to imprison a British subject, the constitutional and legal power of the House of Representatives to impose such an injunction. He has already totally denied the right of the President to exercise this power. He now denies its existence in the House of Representatives, as the constitution, the laws, and the rules of that House, have hitherto stood. But he does not affect to be *wiser than seven men who can render a reason.* He will not resort to

Arguings that are unintelligible,
And mysteries nice of quirk and quibble

But will give reasons for the political faith that is in him upon this subject, with his usual conciseness and simplicity.

It is certain that there are but two constitutional provisions which bear upon this point: That which is contained in the second clause of the fifth section of the first article, in these words, "Each House *may* determine the rules of its proceedings; punish its members for disorderly behaviour; and with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member:" And that which follows in the very next clause, "Each house *shall* keep a journal of its proceedings; and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may in their judgment require secrecy: And the yeas and nays, of the members of either House, on any question, shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal." Now, as the House might do business without any settled rule, except perhaps that of vesting the speaker with a sort of absolute power, and is only *permitted* to "determine the rules of its proceedings," it is clear as light that this PERMISSION to makes rules of form, has no natural connection with the COMMAND to keep a journal, which is a rule of substance prescribed by the constitution itself, and of course a necessary and indispensable one. The rules of proceeding are to govern members only, and only while members. The right to keep a part of the journal secret must bind all men at all times. If exercised conformably to the constitution, it must be a gross contempt of the House to purloin or copy that part of the journal for publication. But it is the "journal" alone that is held sacred. It is those parts of the journal only which the house may determine (it would seem by an express vote) to be improper to be published, and not any other papers whatever, which are not entered on the journal, that are thus protected by the shield of the constitution, and screened forever from the vulgar gaze. What is "a journal of proceedings?" Certainly neither more nor less than a record of acts. The House in parlimentary phrase, "proceeds to consider"

this or the other matter, and the statement of its "proceedings," thrown into the form of a diary, constitutes the "journal." As it does not keep a journal of debates, it is neither required to publish its debates, nor can it prevent the publication of them, although they may have taken place with closed doors. For instance, when the House refused to publish the proceedings upon the secret proposition to buy *Arabia the sandy* (Florida) any member had a right to state what was said *pro* and *con*, upon the subject generally, if he stated no motion or vote. The distinction is obvious. Motions and votes are entered upon the journal, argument and eloquence are not. It seems that in England the exclusion of the populace from the gallaries has not been considered as involving a denial of the right of the members to publish even the proceedings, as we learn by the following curious article from a late number of that celebrated publication, *Bell's Weekly Messenger*. "We remember a time, during the administration of lord North, when the gallery was *once* shut. [Only "once" in the reign of the great "tory," North? Our "whigs" of the west are not so scrupulous.] The report of the proceedings, however went on in the newspapers as usual. They were furnished by members themselves. Till at length the good humoured lord in the blue ribbon, stepped across the house to Mr. Fox and said, "Really, Mr. Fox, since we have turned reportors ourselves, the speeches are so clumsy, there is so much misrepresentation and so much nonsense, that we must open the gallery door in our own defence." This remark was better calculated for the meredian of London than it would now be for that of Washington. The majority of our legislators must either be silent or speak with closed doors, if they mean to be respected by the people. They can never be under the necessity of opening the galleries in defence of their own reputation as men of intellect. Enough however of this. Nor is it clear that we are obliged to adopt the common law of parliament. But if that body, which is sometimes, with a spice of profaneness, called "omnipotent," does not presume to consider its unquestioned right to hold secret sessions as involving that of preventing the publication of its secret proceedings, it would seem to indicate a little arrogance in a legislature whose powers are so limited as those of Congress, to presume to say that documents which form no part of its journal are not to be published, because it is *permitted* to keep a portion of the journal itself secret!

The task which the writer has undertaken may be a task of years. He hopes to be enabled religiously to perform his engagements to the people. But as he announces explicitly, as the result of long and deep reflection, that he conceive himself entitled to make use of at least the substance of all the documents upon which Congress has acted, and of the whole of the debates of the House of Representatives, be they now public, or be they yet private, even the "uninitiated" will in a moment be satified, that the field before him is "voluminous aod vast."—The torrent of popular passion is now so resistless, that if any good can ever be expected to result from these pages, it must be of a date at least as distant as the probable termination of them. The responsibility of the writer may be a tremendous one, but he assumes it with all the cheerfulness of principle, and will meet its consequences with all the firmness of patriotism.

BALTIMORE, *June* 8.

By the ship Augustus, captain Bacchus, from Lisbon, we have accounts three days latest from Portugal, and four days latest from Cadiz. Capt. B. left Lisbon on the 17th of April, when the allied army of Portuguese and British troops on the frontiers was understood to be 100,000 strong—The recent reinforcements from England being considerable, the portion of British troops was rated at 30,000 effective men, well appointed. The combined armies rather courted than apprehended an attack from the French; whose advance was not talked of at Lisbon, where great confidence continued as to their safety.

Previous to the sailing of the Augustus they had accounts from Cadiz to the 12th April, [two days later than the fabricated account of its capture.] No advance had been made by the invaders for the last week.

On the contrary the French troops, it is said, had abandoned Port St. Mary's, whence the city had obtained water as usual. It was supposed that the French generals withdrew their troops, either from fear of being *Duponted* [or cut off by advancing too far] or in order for a consentration of force and vigorous attack on the combined armies covering Portugal, and which it might be feared would advance should their opponents continue much longer wasting their resources under the walls of Cadiz. The whole island of Leon becomes stronger and more inaccessible every day, insomuch that Cadiz can only be reduced (if it ever fall) by a protracted and costly siege. The have cut a canal across the island about midway, or six miles from the city, and have fortied the city side, mounting heavy cannon in such positions as to command the gut and rake the causeway; so that should the French become possessed of the end next the main, they can only approach the city, under the fire of the British fleet and gun boats in the canal, and of the cannon on its adverse bank. We are assured that immense will be the loss of France before Cadiz will surrender ——The surrender is not expected.

BOSTON, *June* 9.

By capt. Pratt, from Lisbon, we were favored with papers to the 24th April.—They mention, that the Spaniards had defeated, near Valentia, the French army under Suchet, and compelled the remains to retreat to Arragon; that a body of Patriots had entered Aranjuez and made many French prisoners—that the defenders of the country were drawing towards Cadiz, and had already opened a communication by land, the French having retired from some of their positions; and that the patriots were never in better spirits, or more enthusiastic in their opposition to their invaders.

LONDON, *April* 26.

Extract of a letter from Cadiz, April 7.

"It gives me much satisfaction to inform you, that we every day feel more confident of success, and of completely repelling the enemy. On the 31st of March a ship arrived here from Valencia, and Villaxagora, the master of which, G. Gonzales, states, that the French occupied Murviedo, the suburb of Valencia, with a considerable force, amounting to 17,000 men; but that on the 14th of last month they left it in a very precipitate manner, marching in the direction of Arragon, and were pursued by a considerable number of our troops and armed peasantry, and retook in Murviedo, all the booty made by the French, and inflicted on them very severe losses; he adds, that Gen. Caro took with him 358 prisoners, all either either members of the Junta, or inhabitants of Valencia. The master of a ship arrived from Allicant and Carthagena, confirms the above statement with regard to Valencia, and adds, that the head-quarters of General Blake's army were at Outraucta, and one division of his army in Loira, to succour Valentia in case of need.

PHILADELPHIA, *June* 11.

Yesterday arrived at this port, the ship Frances, capt. Pickle, 47 days from Rochelle. This is the only arrival, direct from France, that we have had for a considerable period of time. She however furnishes nothing of an interesting nature; and least of all does she shed any light upon the present posture, or future prospects of our relations with Bonaparte's government.—The John Adams frigate had been in a French port (Cherberg) nearly a month, and nothing had transpired as to the occasion of her delay there, or of the probable time of her parture.

Being subject to the orders of general Armstrong, it is probable he detains her under the expectation (illusory idea!) of receiving some final explanations from that government;—or, failing in this, perhaps he intends to return home in her.

In this ship, among others amounting in the whole to eighty, came passenger, Count Palen, Ambassador from the Emperor of Russia, to this country.

FROM THE N. YORK GAZETTE, JUNE 8.

The British packet Princess Mary, captain Pocock, arrived here yesterday from Falmouth, via Halifax. She sailed from the former place the 23d of April and from the latter the 27th ult.

By the packet we have received Halifax papers of the 25th of May, which contain the following London articles, received there by arrivals from England.

LONDON, April 24.—We have received some Portuguese papers to the 11th inst. The intelligence they contain continues to be of a most satisfactory nature. The Spaniards appear to be most successful in the harrassing system of warfare which they have adopted, and unless the accounts before us are wholly destitute of foundation, the communications between the French army in Andalusia and Madrid, are in great danger of being completely intercepted. The van-guard of Ballestero's army has advanced to the neighbourhood of Seville.

Letters have been received from Norway, which state, that all the American ships in the ports of that country have been seized, and were in a course of adjudication; many of them had been condemned upon the most trifling pretexts.

Letters from Koningsberg, of the 8th inst. state, that in pursuance of the system to be adopted throughout the Baltic, the court of Denmark has issued a decree, which is to be enforced with the utmost rigour, ordering that no neutral vessel laden with colonial produce shall be allowed to pass the Sound, or to land her cargo on the Danish territory, which shall not have come from some port in America, or direct from the West-India islands.

A private letter has been received from Paris, dated the 13th inst. which repeats that the common topic of conversation in that city, was, the re-establishment of a general peace, through the mediation of the emperor of Austria.

The foreign advices received at Boston, are down to the 2d of May from London; but no details are given in the papers by this day's mail. Sir Francis Burdett, it appears, remained in confinement in the Tower; and the popular tumults in consequence of this circumstance, had almost entirely subsided.

The king is said to be indisposed—one of the papers very sagely attributes his indisposition to the popular commotions in London.—Not an article relating to American affairs is said to be contained in the English papers.—Paris dates to the 19th of April are contained in the English papers, but not a word is said of the frigate John Adams.

[*From the* TRUE AMERICAN.]

LATE FROM CARACCAS.

Yesterday arrived the schr. Adventure, Armstrong, 24 days from Laguira, and informs that on or about the 20th April, a schooner arrived at that port from Spain, bearing despatches to the governor of Caraccas, with information that all Spain was in the hands of the French except Cadiz. This news flew before the messenger, the people of Caraccas, the metropolis of that part of South-America, (no doubt prepared for the contingency) rose, and a body of them, met the messenger, seized his dispatches and carried him to goal. They immediately after seized the governor and commander in chief at Caraccas, and brought him down under a guard of 100 men and put him on board a Spanish brig lying in port, on board of which they put a few other officers and sent her off; at the same time they took up the lieutenant-governor of Caraccas, and the commandant of La Guira and eight days after shipped them off also. The Spaniards of Caraccas and La Guira, with the country round it, also Barcelona, and some other towns, it was said, had declared themselves independant of the world, with the proviso, that if Ferdinand recovered his country and throne, that they would then acknowledge him and return to their allegiance.—The people have appointed a junta, and new organized the government. The whole of this revolution was put in motion so suddenly, that they took the governor up in the street while walking for his pleasure, not having the least suspicion of such an event, and was accomplished without the loss of a life or the spilling of blood or any further disturbance than seizing and shipping off about 8 or 10 of the principal civil and military officers. After this they laid an embargo on all vessels in port, which in 8 days was taken off and the vessels suffered to depart. The populace at first seized the schooner that brought the dispatches, but the captain of her telling a plausible story, that he wished to stay among them, they took off the guard, and in the night the schooner slipt off. It was said, among the papers of the governor, which the populace seized, there were found several that gave them reason to believe that the governor of Caraccas was in the French interest, and had held a treasonable correspondence with the French. The Spaniards seemed very wroth against the French, and seized every one they found in their country.

PHILADELPHIA, *May* 26.

Our accounts direct from Spain (says the Centinel of Wednesday) are—as they generally are—later than those in the English papers. But we find in the last, one of the boldest edicts ever promulgated by the patriotic councils of Spain, and issued on the 16th of March, after the French were before Cadiz;—No less than a formal recognition of the Count of Provence [Louis XVIII.] as the legitimate sovereign of France; and a denunciation of Napoleon Bonaparte as an Usurper, and his brother Joseph, as his tool; and offering as a reward, one of the first commanderies of the military orders of Santiago and Alcantara, with the right of property to his heirs in perpetuity to any Spaniard, or foreigner, who, in the service of Spain, her liberty and monarchy, shall deliver up alive or dead, Napoleon Bonaparte, or the pretender Joseph, his brother, as also an honorable style which shall denote in future the nobility of his family.

CINCINNATI, (O.) May 16.

Horrid Murder.—One of the most aggravated species of murder was last week committed by a man named Phillips, in the county of Champaign, on the person of his wife. She was laying on a languishing bed of sickness where her unnatural husband approached her, and with more than brutal fury seized her person, and after beating her in the most shocking manner, dragged her out of bed to the door—In vain the suppliant wife implored for mercy—her groans of anguish were lost in the rage of her inhuman husband—her cries were answered with repeated blows, and her prayer for pity but added fire to the indignation of her cruel destroyer. At length, fatigued with the exercise occasioned by the infliction of his cruel tortures, he appears to have resorted to another expedient, as if to protract the existence of the wife, that he might wreak his vengeance with redoubled fury, by the increasing pangs of the unfortunate sufferer. He seized a pail of water, and deluged the prostrate victim, by emptying its contents frequently upon her head; then beat her with the pail, in so shocking a manner, that a true description of her situation, would almost congeal the vital fluid of all who possesses the common feelings of sympathy—she languished a few hours and expired. It is a matter of consolation that but few such barbarious fiends exist in human form—surely such a monster in creation is rarely found.—Phillips is now confined in Urbana jail, and is hoped he will there continue, untill satisfaction is made to the violated laws of his country.

Last Notice!

THE subscriber having been at a considerable expence in advertising something similar to this, in the different newspapers in this place, and has found it of little use, as little or no attention was paid to the notices—He, therefore, once more, and for the last time, earnestly requests those who are indebted to come forward and settle off their respective balances, otherwise he will be under the necessity of putting his accounts into proper persons hands for collection.

JOHN BAIRD,
Merchant Taylor.

Pittsburgh, June 16, 1810.

N. B. He still continues business at the Old Stand, in Market Street, between Front and Second Streets. Those who wish to employ him, and pay him, may rely on having their work done in the neatest and most fashionable manner.

☞ Four or Five Journeymen wanted, to whom constant employment will be given.

RAGS.

Four Cents Cash, or Five Cents in Trade, will be given for clean LINEN and COTTON RAGS, at the Franklin Head, Bookstore, Market Street, Pittsburgh.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS the subscriber purchased a piece or tract of land, on the Long run, from Alexander Greer, of Allegheny county, and in part payment of which I gave him nine notes of hand, each for 20 dollars; and whereas there is reason to believe that said Greer cannot make me a sufficient title, agreeably to our contract, I therefore hereby forwarn all persons from taking an assignment on said notes, or either of them, as I am determined not to pay them until said Greer fulfills his agreement with me, or I am compelled by law.

ALEXANDER MEHOODBEY.

June 16, 1810.

CASH,

THE highest price will be given at the Office of *The Pittsburgh Gazette*, for good clean LINEN and COTTON RAGS.

Justices Blanks,

Of the latest and best forms, viz.

SUBPOENAS FOR WITNESSES, WARRANTS, SUMMONSES, EXECUTIONS, &c.

LANDS

In the Western Parts of Pennsylvania,

FOR SALE.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

Acres.

200 on Thompson's run a branch of Turtle creek, 11 miles from Pittsburgh, and two to the north of the Philadelphia road, in tenure of Moses and Thomas Dinsmore.—The improvements are a good house, barn, distil-house, and outhouses, an orchard, and about 100 acres of cleared land in the best order. The soil is first rate.

200 on Pine creek, on the road to Butler, in occupation of John Grubb, about 10 miles from Pittsburgh.—There is on the premises a dwelling house, barn, orchard and about 30 acres of cleared land in good repair.

400 near the above, settled by Alexander M'Donald (who owns 100 thereof) bounded by lands of Mat. Boyle, Jacob Burkhart, David Murry, and depreciation surveys.

350 near to the above, and adjoining Mowry's mill, on which Jacob Grubb lives.

207 the undivided half of 415 acres on Travis creek, a branch of Racoon creek. Surveyed on a warrant for George March, dated March 6, 1786, bounded by lands of John Lee Webster, William Little and others.

200 on Deer creek, about 14 miles from Pittsburgh, and east of the road to Butler, adjoining Geo. Lesley, Robert Porter and others, in tenure of William Thompson. Upwards of 60 acres of this is in cultivation, and there is erected on it a good barn and cabbin. The land is of excellent quality, well watered & timbered.

ARMSTONG COUNTY.

200 unimproved on Glade run in Armstrong county, about 5 miles south of Kittaning, settled by Patrick M'Cue.

200 unimproved, part of a survey settled by James Clark, and adjoining Charles Sypes and others, about 4 miles from Freeport, and near the Allegheny river.

200 an undivided half of a tract of land, surveyed for William Moffit, on Glade run and Buffaloe waters.

205 near the above, and adjoining lands of Timothy Lenenton and others, being half of the survey on which James Simmeral lives.

BUTLER COUNTY.

500 at the intersection of the roads from Pittsburgh to Erie, and from Butler to Mercer; 40 miles from Pittsburgh, 28 from Franklin, 18 from Mercer, and 12 from Butler, in the tenure of John Elliot. It comprises upwards of 100 acres of cleared land in excellent state of improvement, about 20 of which is timothy meadow, and 200 acres more may be made at moderate expence. There is erected on the premises two comfortable log houses, a large double barn of logs, a blacksmith's shop, sheds and out-houses. This situation presents one of the most eligible establishments in the western country for a wealthy farmer, a store or tavern keeper.

300 about 7 miles north of Butler on Connequenessing waters, a part of a tract of 400 acres, surveyed on a warrant to John Simpson, and settled by Jacob Brown, bounded by land of Jac. Beckley and others.

300 on same waters, 9 or 10 miles north west of the town of Butler; part of 400 acres surveyed on warrant for Joseph Campbell, and settled by James Thompson; bounded by lands of John Thompson (blacksmith) William M'Candless and others.

200 east of and adjoining the above, part of 400 acres, surveyed on warrant for James Miller, and settled by William M'Candless.

350 south of and adjoining the above, part of 400 acres, surveyed on warrant for Thomas Barr, and settled by Henry Montooth.

300 east of and adjoining the above, bounded by lands of Jas. M'Candless and others; surveyed on warrant for Robert Barr, and settled by Archibald Sinclair.

300 north of and adjoining the foregoing, settled by William M'Candless, and part of 400 acres surveyed on warrant for Samuel Miller, jun.

200 about 5 miles north of Butler on the state road to Franklin; part of 400 acres surveyed on warrant to John Wilson, settled by Archibald Cunningham, who is to receive a title to 200 acres, on payment of a balance of purchase money amounting to about 225 dollars. The whole 400 acres will be sold subject to said contract.

300 east of the foregoing, and adjoining, settled by Moses Thompson, and surveyed on a warrant for Peter Wilson.

300 eastwardly of the last about one mile, bounded by William Neyman's mill tract on Connequenessing creek on the south, surveyed on a warrant for Nicholas Lockrey, and settled by Fras. Whitemeyer.

200 an elegant farm about 4 miles from the town of Butler, formerly owned by Alexander Hamilton. It is south of, and adjoining, William Neyman's mill. The improvements are two dwelling houses, and a large double barn, 12 acres of meadow and 70 of upland, all in excellent repair, and in the occupation of a good tenant.—1000 acres of unimproved land of first quality, level, well watered and timbered, may be purchased adjoining, from T. Collins, agent of Stephen Lowrey, of Maryland.

100 within one mile of Butler and half a mile of the Salt works, formerly owned by Jacob Rudolph. The state road to Franklin passes thro it. It is strong black and white oak land, well timbered and watered, with an improvement of about 20 acres of cleared land in cultivation, and a cabin.

MERCER COUNTY.

228 No. 547, 3d donation district, immediately adjoining the town of Mercer, on Neshannock creek, with excellent seats for mills within view of the town. This tract is of the first rate quality, well watered and timbered, and level. If not sold before the first of September next, it will be laid out into meadow lots for the convenience of the inhabitants of the town, and offered at public sale.

256 No. 647, 3d donation district, (patented for 200) 5 miles west of Mercer, rich, level land; adjoins John Hamil.

200 No. 484, 3d donation district, about 4 miles south east of Mercer, near the road to Butler.

200 No. 987, 5th donation district, on Shenango creek, and adjoining Walker's settlement.

400 near L. Extel's mill, on S and creek, formerly settled by John Hallowell.

200 adjoining the above, part of 400 acres settled by Daniel Extel, surveyed on warrant for Cyrus Riggs.

VENANGO COUNTY.

200 part of survey on which Ebenezer Hanna resided, on Scrubgrass, 11 miles south of Franklin, near the Allegheny river. Preparation is now making to erect Iron works in the neighbourhood.

200 adjoining the above.

WARREN COUNTY.

200 on Brokenstraw creek, part of a tract settled by John Johnston and John Bell.

200 on same creek, part of a tract settled by John M'Kinney.

CRAWFORD COUNTY.

1000 in five adjoining tracts of 200 acres each, west of Meadville 12 miles, and near Colt's mill. The soil is rich and level. This body is surveyed on warrants to John Purdon, Norton Pryor, Joseph Rakestraw, and Henry Pratt, patented to the trustees of the Pennsylvania Population Company, and by them granted to T. Collins in fee.

411 on the east bank of French creek, bounded by lands of Gen. Wilkins, the Holland Company, and by the creek; granted by patent dated 7th August, 1804, to N. Charleston, who conveyed the same to the subscriber in fee, This tract is about 4 miles below Meadville, extends on the creek 362 perches, affords upwards of 200 acres fit for meadow, hemp or corn; the balance is good upland, well timbered. The improvements are respectable. It is in tenure of N. Colcher.

400 near French & Little Coneat creeks from 8 to 10 miles south of Meadville, formerly settled by John Noble.

400 adjoining the above; formerly owned and occupied by John Hancock.

250 adjoining the above, about one mile west of French creek, part of a survey of 400 acres, on which James Kendall has resided upwards of 12 years, who is entitled to residue, (150.)

200 near the above, part of 400 acres, settled by D. Nelson, who owns 200 acres thereof.

The last five tracts are in the centre of a thriving settlement on French creek, in the neighbourhood of mills and meeting-houses. The soil is equal to any in the country.

300 on the west side of and about one mile from Coneat Lake, part of a survey of 400 acres, settled formerly by John Hosack, and now by his vendee Coulter, who is entitled to 100 acres thereof at the south west corner.

297 on the west side of French creek, about 2 miles north of Meadville, part of a survey of 397 acres on which Samuel Coulter resides, who is to have 100 acres thereof on the south end.

269 adjoining the above, part of 319 acres on which Martha Wade resides, who owns 50 acres at the south side of the survey.

400 on the west bank of French creek, about 7 miles above Meadville, adjoining lands of Adam Brookhouser and others. There is a good cabin and about 30 acres in cultivation on the premises.

150 No. 16. 6th donation district, near Bondle's mill, on Little Sugar creek, and about 2 miles from French creek.

ERIE COUNTY.

402 part of two tracts surveyed on warrants to Samuel Bryan and Joseph Ogden, dated 13th of April 1792, about 6 miles from the town of Erie. This tract has been settled and improved 12 years, and is reputed one of the most valuable in the country.

398 surveyed on a warrant for Marshal Spring, 7 miles from Erie, on the great road to Niagara, and bounded on the south west by gen. William Irvine's grant from the State. There is an improvement on it of about 20 acres cleared, &c. and a house. It is an advantageous situation for a tavern.

400 in Beaverdam township, 6 or 7 miles from Erie, on the head waters of Lebœuff and 4 mile creeks, parts of 2 tracts surveyed for Norton Prior and John Mitchel, on warrants.

200 part of a tract surveyed on warrant for George A. Baker, adjoining survey of Joseph Ogden and lands of Thomas Rees, Esq.

400 on the shore of Lake Erie, 4 tracts from the New-York line, surveyed on warrant for Jacob Hiltzheimer.

400 adjoining the foregoing, in 2d tier of tracts from Lake Erie, surveyed on warrant for Robert Tagert.

400 adjoining the above, parts of surveys on warrants for John Green and John Parry (watchmaker) in 3 tier of tracts from Lake Erie, and 3 tier from New-York state line.—The three last described tracts have been improved and settled twelve years, and are now in occupation of tenants

The above described tracts are held by Patents to the Pennsylvania Population Company, deeds from them and actual settlements.

800 on French creek east of Lebœuff, being No. 92 in the 10th Donation District, first rate land.

200 10th Donation District, No. 2040.

Also for Sale,

on the the waters of Connequenessing creek, Buffaloe creek and Glade run, in Butler county, 25,000 acres of land in tracts of from 100 to 500 acres;—on the waters of Deer creek and Bull creek in Allegheny and Butler counties 15,000 acres; patented to Stephen Lowrey of Maryland; surveyed into tracts of from 100 to 500 acres; on some of these are improvements occupied by tenants.

The above described lands will be sold at a low price. A perfect title in fee simple, clear of taxes and all incumbrances, with clause of general warrantry will be given on payment of one third of the purchase money, and giving security for payment of residue in one and two years without interest, or in five years with interest payable annually.

Eight per cent discount will be allowed for prompt payment.

Letters, post paid, addressed to Thomas Collins, Pittsburgh, will be immediately attended to.

THOMAS COLLINS.

Pittsburgh, *June* 16, 1810.

STEAM MILL.

For Sale at the Pittsburgh Steam Mill.

SUPERFINE FLOUR for exportation
Do. by the barrel
Do. by the hundred or less
Common Flour
Bran, low by the quantity
Shipstuff do.
Corn meal boulted
Do. not boulted
Do. chopped
Do. ground in the ear for feed
Do. shelled
Do. in the ear
Chopped rye,

Distillers may be supplied with any of the above articles on reasonable terms.

GEORGE EVANS, *Agent for the P. S. M. Company.*

Pittsburgh, 29th May, 1810.

N. B. The highest price will be given for grain.

NEW STORE.

The subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, that he has opened a *New Store* in Wood Street, near the corner of Fourth Street, where he has just received from Philadelphia, and now opening, a handsome assortment of DRY GOODS, which he will sell, *wholesale and retail*, at reduced prices, for Cash or approved Country Produce.

Amongst which are the following Articles, *viz.*

LIGHT, dark and pink ginghams
Calicoes and chintzes
Furniture do.
Olive, blue and black velveteens
Madras & fancy handkerchiefs
India do.
Bandanoe do.
4-4 and 5-4 checks
White & colr'd jeans
Long and short India nankeens
English do.
Cotton cassimers
Black bombazets
Sinshaws
Black India Sattins
Gilt and plated buttons
Cambrick muslins
Japanned do.
Leno do.
Spider net stripe do.
Tamboured mull do.
Mens' and womens' cotton hosiery, assorted,
Jalapore sannahs
Mugga do.
Azumber sawns
Fine baftas
Italian and India sewing silks
4-4 shirting muslins
Irish linnens
White and brown platillas
5-4 and 6-4 shawls
Mens' washed leather gloves
Do. best beaver do.
Womens' tanned habit do.
Do. assorted drab do.
Do. long do. do.
Book muslin handkerchiefs
7-4 and 8-4 table cloths
&c. &c.

Also, a few tons of rolled and slit Iron and Castings.

JAMES LEA.

Pittsburgh, April 10, 1810.

N. B. J. Lea intends keeping an assortment of Barr, Rolled and Slit Iron, and Castings of all sizes.

☞ The highest price given for clean Linen and Cotton Rags. tf.

TO BE RENTED,

And immediate possession given.

A TWO Story Brick House, in Second street, between Market and Wood streets. The house is well finished and convenient.—For terms apply to

THOMAS CROMWELL.

Pittsburgh, March 28, 1810.

FOR SALE.

THAT valuable Farm known by the name of *HAMILTON HALL*, eleven miles above Pittsburgh, on the Monongahela river, containing about 280 acres of first rate land, 100 acres of river bottom cleared and under good fence, 25 acres of which is good timothy and clover meadow, and considerable more may be made at little expence, 150 young apple trees, some of which have been bearing for some years, and a number of peach, cherry, and other fruit trees.

There are on the premises a large and convenient house 70 feet long by 25 feet wide, with a cellar under the whole, four rooms, a large hall, kitchen and pantry on the first floor, and three rooms on the second, all plaistered and finished in an elegant stile, a well of good water at the door, two large gardens, a stable and threshing floor, a good tenant's house and garden, a distillery with a never failing stream of good water.

There is on the premises a large bank of valuable iron ore, and a stream of water close by on which there was a sawmill erected, and where a furnace might be built with very little expence, or any mill works, as the race is good, two sugar camps at which there has been made 1000lbs of sugar a year.

A further description is thought unnecessary as those wishing to purchase will view the premises. The title is indisputable. For terms of sale apply to the subscriber in Pittsburgh.

THOMAS FERREE.

August 22, 1809. tf

The Pittsburgh Gazette---*Extra.*

Vol. XXIV. FRIDAY, June 22, 1810. No. 1238.

Sales at Auction.

On *MONDAY* the 2d July next, will be Sold without reserve, at the Store of the Subscriber, a valuable consignment of

British and India Goods,

suited to the season, among which are

CALICOES, chintzes and ginghams
Cambrick, shirting and India muslin
Toilenets, swansdown and cords
Velvets and Velveteens
White flannels, shawls and handkerchiefs

A variety of articles in the *Ironmongery*, *Stationary*, *Queensware* and *Grocery* line.
Fur hats, shoes, patent medicines, etc. etc.

The Sale will be continued from day to day until the whole is sold. Terms, all under 50 dollars, cash; upwards and not exceeding 100 dollars, sixty days; above 100, ninety days. Approved indorsed notes will be required.

E. DENNY.

Pittsburgh, June 14, 1810.

FOR SALE,
At the WARE-HOUSE of the Subscriber,

24 bags and some barrels prime Coffee
10 chests Hyson, Young Hyson, and Hyson Skin Teas
17 dozen real Morocco Skins
20 do. Sickles
French Brandy and Jamaica Spirits in barrels and half barrels
Pepper and Alspice in kegs
30 boxes Chocolate
A few pounds Cloves and Nutmegs
Tanners and Flaxseed Oil
Tennesse Cotton, *&c. &c.*
A few dozen 5 and 6 quarter casmere shawls

All which are offered for sale at reduced prices for cash, approved paper, or country produce.

BOYLE IRWIN.

Pittsburgh, June 12, 1810. 5t

CRAMER, SPEAR & EICHBAUM,

At their Bookstore, (Franklin Head) *Market Street, Pittsburgh,*

HAVE FOR SALE,

Boswell's Life of Johnson, 3 vols.
Rose, or American Genius
Yankey in London
Tales of Fashionable Life
Parents Assistant, or Stories for Children, by Maria Edgeworth 3 vols.
Adeline Mowbray, by Mrs. Opie, 2 vols.
Kendall's Travels thro the northern parts of the United States, in 1807—8, 3 vols.
Indian Wars, by Loudon
Burr's Trial, 3 vols.
Secret History, or Horrors of St. Domingo
American Gardener
Child of Feeling
History of the Devil
Gibson's Surveying
Jesse's do.
Flint's do.
Clerk's Magazine
Jesse's Arithmetic
Jackson's Book-keeping
Walker's Dictionary, large and small
Sheridan's *Dictionary*, improved by Jones
Entick's do.
Burn's Poems, 1 and 2 vols.
Watts Psalms, Hymns
Methodist Hymns
Confession of Faith
Doddridge's rise and progress of Religion in the Soul
Afflicted Man's Companion
Willison on the Catechism
Hervey's Meditations
Large Testaments
Hervey's Beauties
Backus on Regeneration
Prayer Book
Brown's Journal
Fisher's Catechism
White's Sermons
Force of Truth
Hall's Contemplations,
Scott's Lessons
Fisher's Arithmetic
Dodsley's Fables
Croxall's Fables
Father's Legacy to his Daughters
Russell's Seven Sermons

Books for the amusement of Children.

Seven Wise Masters of Rome
Seven Wise Mistreses
Universal Dream Dictionary
French Convert
Chronicle of the Kings of England
History of Troy
Choice Tales
Book of Knowledge
Arabian Nights Entertainment
Death of Abel
Catechism of Nature
Narrative Pieces
Valentine and Orson
Œconomy of Human Life
Jane Shore and Fair Rosamond
Æsop's Fables
History of Little Jack of Little Dick
Goody Two Shoes
The Twelve Cesars of Rome
Tales of the Fairies
Evening Tales
Little Master and Misses Delight
History of the Bible
Memoirs of General Washington
Town & Country Song Book
Trifles for Children, 1, 2, and 3 parts
Chapter of Accidents, 1, 2, and 3 parts
Sailor's Daughter
Dangers of the Streets
The Orphans
History of a Pin
Child's Friend
Guess Again
New Battledore
American Jester

WANTED,

A YOUNG Man well acquainted with the NAILING BUSINESS, in all its various branches; he may have a partnership in a suitable stand some distance from this place, if well recommended, and some knowledge of keeping accounts. Apply to F. B. HOLMES, corner of Market and Water Streets.

Pittsburgh, June 4, 1810.

NEW GOODS.

The subscriber informs his friends and the public in general, that he has just received and is now opening at his Store, corner of Third and Wood Streets, in the house formerly occupied by JOHN SAMPLE, a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Queensware and Cutlery,

which he offers for Sale at the most reduced prices for cash or country produce.

SAMUEL SMITH.

Pittsburgh, June 11, 1810.

N. B. Eighty barrels of the first quality Lake Salt for sale.—Also, the highest price given for good clean Linen Rags.

FOR SALE,

A House and Lot

IN the Borough of Pittsburgh, opposite Mr. Anderson's, and adjoining lots of Colonel O'Hara. For terms apply to the owner living on the premises, or to her son Robert Templeton, who she has appointed her agent.

MARY NELOW.

Pittsburgh, June 12, 1810.

Commissioners Office,

Pittsburgh, June 12th, 1810.

PROPOSALS will be received at this Office until TUESDAY the 3d of July next, for building a *BRIDGE* over the Four Mile run in Pine township, where the Beaver road crosses the said run. A plan whereof may be seen at this Office.

WILLIAM M'CANDLESS, THOMAS BAIRD, JOSEPH WILSON, } *Commissioners.*

Will be Sold at Public Vendue,

On *SATURDAY* the 7th of July next,
The Noted Stud Horse,

GRAY EAGLE.

HE has stood for several seasons in the vicinity of Pittsburgh. Any person wishing to purchase a Stud Horse, will no doubt be pleased with the Gray Eagle, his colts are sufficient to recommend him to any person desirous of purchasing.

PETER KINTNER.

Pittsburgh, June 13, 1810.

A COW

WENT away from Pittsburgh about two months ago. She has white in her face, a white streak on her back, white on her flanks, but of a reddish colour generally; pretty large body, small neck, horns turned in, about 5 years old, gave milk when she went away. She was bought of Mr. James Anderson about twelve months since. Two Dollars Reward will be given for delivering her. Enquire at this Printing Office.

June 14, 1810.

Patterson & Hopkins,

BOOKSELLERS.

ROBERT PATTERSON of Pittsburgh, and BENJAMIN B. HOPKINS, of Philadelphia, having entered into partnership, under the firm of *Patterson* and *Hopkins*, have opened a Store of *BOOKS AND STATIONARY* in Pittsburgh, corner of Wood and Fourth Streets, in the house lately occupied by *Joseph Parker*, where they have, and will constantly keep on hand, a large and extensive collection of Books in *Law*, *Physic* and *Divinity*; *School Books*, *Classics*, and a general miscellany of *Philosophy*, *History*, *Science*, and works of *Taste*.

All these, except European publications, they will sell, for prompt payment, at Philadelphia retail prices; and on large purchases they will allow a liberal discount, proportioned to the magnitude of the purchase.

They have established connections with the principal Booksellers in all the large towns of the United States, viz. New-York, Baltimore, etc. etc. so that they can, with the least possible delay, fill up any order for books.

They receive and promptly fill up orders for *Maps*, *Globes*, *Surveying* and *Mathematical Instruments*, *Philosophical Apparatus*, etc. etc.

They have now connected with the Store, an excellent *Binding*, where binding, in all its variety, will be executed with neatness, firmness and dispatch. Customers will find their blank stationary, at prices far below what has been usual on this side the mountains.

They will shortly have a *Printing Office* connected with their Store, where printing will be executed on the usual terms, in all its variety.

Besides cash, they will take in payment, such articles of country produce, as can soon be disposed of, without loss.

N. B. R. Patterson has received a power of attorney to collect all debts due to Joseph Parker, late agent in this place for the houses of Ferrand and Co. and Hopkins and Co. Philadelphia. The highest price given for clean *Linen* and *Cotton Rags*.

Pittsburgh, June 14, 1810.

DONATION LANDS *FOR SALE.*

District.	No.	Acres.	
			BUTLER COUNTY.
1	172	200	Adjoins Mr. Christy's, on the *new* state road.
	155	200	Near Mr. Stewart's—Beaver dam creek passes through it; a good mill seat thereon.
			MERCER COUNTY.
2	1845	200	Near Mr. Pearson's.
	87	300	Near New-Castle—the tract on which John Robinson lives.
3	21	300	Little Neshannock and Big-run unites in it—about eight miles S. W. of Mercer, and within one mile of Mr. Hamel's.
	59	250	Within half a mile of the last mentioned tract.
	577	200	Within one mile of Mercer—adjoins Mr. Junkins tract on the east.
	589	200	Indian-run passes through it—about three miles from Mercer, on the New-Castle road, and near to Mr. Cook's.
	61	250	Shenango passes through it—within one mile of Mr. Byers' mill.
	5	200	Neshannock passes through it—about eight miles from
	191		Mercer, on the New-Castle road, and near Mr. Gilkey's.
	575	200	Adjoining the town of Mercer.
4	66	250	Otter-creek and Big-run passes through it—within from three to four miles of Mercer, and near to Mr. Campbell's; a mill seat thereon.
	787	200	About nine miles from Mercer, on the road to Warren, (Ohio) and near to Mr. Hertford's.
	693	200	Near the town of Shenango.
	845	100	Near Mercer.
	716	200	In the big bend of Shenango, near to Mr. Marshall's.
	713	200	Within one mile of the last mentioned tract, and adjoining Mr. Beatty's.
	78	500	On which the town of Shenango is laid out, at the big bend of Shenango river.
5	1050	200	Adjoining settlement.
	1054	200	Adjoining settlement.
	998	200	Adjoining settlement.
			CRAWFORD COUNTY.
6	110	200	About twelve miles from Meadville, and near Mr. Blondell' mill.
	119	500	Little Sugar-creek passes through it—about five miles from Meadville, and adjoins Mr. Kitlinger's.
7	70	300	Near Mr. Dixon's mill—about six miles from Meadville.
	63	300	About eight miles N. E. of Meadville, and adjoins Mr. Wykoff's.
8	150	300	Muddy-creek passes through it—within a few rods of the state road from Franklin to Erie, about fifteen miles from Meadville, and adjoins Mr. Heatley's.
	1552	200	About three miles from the last mentioned tract.

THE above lands are of an excellent quality, and well watered (generally large streams passing through them) and timbered—nearly all of them adjoining settlements, and in good situations. Titles indisputable.

Also for Sale.

LOTS in the town of SHENANGO.—This town is laid out in the big bend of Shenango river, near the centre of Mercer county, and about 55 miles north-west from Pittsburgh. It possesses many advantages well calculated to render the Lots valuable. The situation and plan of the town are handsome—a navigable water passes through it, as also does the main road from Pittsburgh, by way of Mercer, to New-Connecticut, in the state of Ohio. It is surrounded by a delightful country—fertile, well watered and healthy—lies nearly central between Lake Erie and the Ohio river, in the route intended by nature to connect the interests of those waters—indeed it must become the concentrating point of trade between them. From the many advantages it combines it must unquestionably become a place of considerable trade. A number of Lots being already disposed of, improvements will be immediately commenced, and will be very much promoted in their progress, by the Legislature having passed a law appropriating a sum of money for building a bridge over the Shenango, in the town, which, in all probability, will be completed this season.

Likewise for Sale,

A VALUABLE SEAT FOR MILLS, on the Lachawanick, near its mouth, and within a few perches of the town of Shenango, together with any quantity of land adjoining, from 50 to 200 acres. A Saw-mill would find full employ immediately, and a Grist-mill by the time it can be erected. All the sawing necessary for the improvement of the town may be done there; and rafts of timber, descending the Shenango, can be floated up the Lachawanick to the mill, without difficulty, as it will stand but a few perches from its mouth.

The above Lands and Lots will be sold cheap, for cash or good payments, and indisputable titles given. Application to be made to the subscriber, at No. 233, Arch-street, Philadelphia.

May 1810. JOSEPH MORRISON,

N. B. A plan of the Town may be seen at Mr. Robert Spencer's, Pittsburgh; Mr. William M'Millan's, Mercer; and at the subscriber's, Philadelphia.

☞ I intend being at Mercer through the months of June and July, and October and November 1810. J. M.

FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE Tract of Land, containing about 300 acres, situate in Versailles township, Allegheny county, near the state road; about seventy acres of the land cleared, five of which are in good meadow, and twenty acres more may be made; two small dwelling houses with stone chimnies, one end of a barn raised, a large and commodious house for a distillery, and an excellent spring of never failing water near the still house. It adjoins lands of George Miller, John Irwin, Esq. William Boyd, and others, and is now in the tenure of Archibald Johnston, who will shew the premises to any person inclined to purchase. For terms (which are very reasonable) apply to *George Armstrong Esq. Greensburgh*, or to the subscriber in Pittsburgh.

October 24, 1808. STEEL SEMPLE.

THE subscriber offers For Sale,

A Tract of Land,

ON Girty's Run, containing two hundred acres, about 6 miles from Pittsburgh, in a fine settlement; on which there is a good two story Log House, a Barn, about forty acres cleared and under good fence, and a good sugar camp.

For terms apply to Henry Haslet, Esq. *Mr.* Baltzer Good, on the Franklin road, or to *Mr.* John Ferree at the office of the subscriber.

JOHN WILKINS, jr.

Pittsburgh, 1st. Feb. 1808.

WANTED,
A few hundred weight of
Bacon or Pickled Pork,
for which a liberal price will be given in Cash by *E. DENNY.*

REMOVAL.

The Agency for the Sale of *Lee's Patent* and *Family Medicines*, is removed from Zadok Cramer's, to

WILLIAM B. FOSTER & Co.

Wholesale and Retail Agents, for Pittsburgh, in Market Street, next door to the Printing Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Where only can be procured the
ORIGINAL
FAMILY MEDICINES,
Prepared by MICHAEL LEE and Co.

WHICH have been in high estimation and general use throughout the United States for upwards of ten years. And, it is no inconsiderable evidence of their utility, that during the above period, numerous imitations of every article (the productions of ignorance and inexperience, urged by envy and penury) have been intruded on the public, seen for a day, and then perished! Others now succeed them, which in like manner are fast descending to the tomb of the Capulets; while *our* remedies become more generally used, and acquire a daily accession of deserved celebrity.

—

Lee's Worm Destroying Lozenges.
This medicine is superior to any ever offered to the public, being innocent and mild, certain and efficacious in its operations.—Should no worms exist in the body, it will, without pain or griping, cleanse the stomach and bowels of whatever is foul or offensive, and thereby prevent the production of worms and many fatal disorders.

—

Lee's Elixir.
A certain remedy for colds, coughs, asthmas, and particularly the whooping cough, so destructive to children.

—

Lee's Essence of Mustard
So well known for the cure of rheumatisms, gout, palsy, sprains, *ect. ect.*

—

Lee's Grand Restorative,
Proved by long experience to be unequalled in the cure of nervous disorders, consumptions, lowness of spirits, inward weakness, *ect.*

—

Lee's Anti-Bilious Pills,
For the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant fevers.

—

Lee's Sovereign Ointment for the Itch,
Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one application.

—

Infallible Ague and Fever Drops.
For the cure of agues, remittent and intermittent fevers.

—

Lee's Genuine Persian Lotion.
Celebrated for the cure of ring-worms, tetters, *ect.*

—

Lee's Genuine Eye Water.
An effectual remedy for all diseases of the eyes.

—

Tooth Ache Drops.
Which give immediate relief.

—

Lee's Corn Plaster.

—

Lee's Damask Lip Salve.

—

Restorative Powder for the Teeth and Gums.

—

The Anodyne Elixir,
For the cure of every kind of head-ache.

—

The Indian Vegetable Specific,
For the cure of venereal complaints.

—

Those Medicines having come into general use, they are frequently purchased not only by druggists, but by country store-keepers to sell again; in order, that the purchasers may be confident they have the original *genuine* medicines; wherever they purchase they have but to observe, that every article of medicine has on the outward wrapper, the signature of the proprietors,

Michael Lee & Co.
late Richard Lee and Son.

60,000 weight of Spanish Brown
of a superior quality,
Just Received and for Sale, by
J. P. & J. W. SKELTON,
DRUGGISTS,
At the reduced price of 6 dollars per cwt.
N. B. They have just received a very large and general assortment of all kinds of *Paints.*
Pittsburgh, May 21, 1810.

WILLIAM SCOTT,
SIGN OF THE HAND-SAW AND PLANE,
In Front Street, opposite the Indian Queen,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he has received a neat assortment of *IRONMONGERY*, consisting of hand and panel saws, sash and tenant saws, files of all sorts, knob locks and knob latches of all sizes, trunk, chest and till locks, butt hinges and screws of Pittsburgh manufacture, plane irons, and a variety of other articles too numerous to mention, all of which will be sold on the lowest terms for cash only.

N. B. *W. Scott* carries on the Plane-making as usual. Orders will be thankfully received and duly attended to.

Two Apprentices wanted to the above business.

Pittsburgh, February 13, 1810.

GEORGE COCHRAN,

IS just opening an elegant and fashionable assortment of

GOODS,

Next door to the Sign of the Globe, Market Street, near Second Street; amongst which are the following Articles:

Superfine cloths assorted colours
Pelice do. a new kind
Cotton cassimers
Nankeens, blue and yellow
Striped cottons
Shirting muslins 7-8 and 4-4
Silks, sattins, ginghams
Calicoes & fancy muslins.

A great variety of
Ladies Morrocco and Leather Shoes and Slippers,
Do. Childrens,

Cotton and silk shawls
Fancy handkerchiefs
Looking glasses
Waiters
Cotton cards
Ladies and gentlemens whips

A variety of *Sadlery, Cutlery,, Hardware, Queensware* and
GROCERIES,

comprising a neat and GENERAL ASSORTMENT, which he is determined to sell on the lowest terms for cash, or approved of country produce.

India Muslins
Cheap by the piece.
Pittsburgh, May 28, 1810.

DOCTOR DAWSON,
HAS JUST RECEIVED,

A general and complete supply of *Fresh Drugs and Medicines, Family, Patent and Horse Medicines, Surgeons Instruments, Spring and Plain Lancets, best English White and Red Lead dry and ground in oil, Spanish Brown finest quality, Spanish Whiting, White and Red Chalk, Litharge, Lampblack, Ivory Black, Yellow and Stone Ochres, Patent and Kings Yellow, Patent Green, Verdigris, Umber, Venetian Red, Terra de Sienna of superior quality, Gum Copal, Copal Varnish, Asphaltum, Shellac, Prussian Blue, Rose Pink, fine Blue Smalts, Verditer, Vermillion, Gold and Silver Leaf, Pumice-stone, Spirits of Turpentine, Painters Brushes, Black and Red London Inkpowders, Sealing Wax and Wafers.*

With every article in the DRUG, MEDICINE, PAINT and PERFUMERY LINE; selected with particular care from the latest importations, and *WARRANTED GENUINE*, which, being purchased with *Cash*, enables him to sell them on as reasonable terms, wholesale and retail, as any ever offered for sale in Pittsburgh.

☞ Practitioners of Physic will be supplied at a small advance on the city prices.

*** Dr. D. has for sale a quantity of the *GENUINE WORMSEED OIL*, so much celebrated in New-York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, as a safe and effectual remedy against worms.

Market Street, Pittsburgh,
May 10, 1810.

Pittsburgh
Flint Glass Manufactory.

Benjamin Bakewell & Co.

INFORM their friends and the public, that they have recently enlarged their assortment of *GLASS-WARE*, and offer for Sale, upon their usual terms, the following articles, viz.

DECANTERS, quart and pint, common ringed and plain.
Ditto, ditto, best double flint, ditto.
Ditto, half pint and gill common, ditto.
Tumblers, quart, pint, half pint, and gill ditto.
Ditto, best double flint ditto.
Goblets, pint, half pint, and gill ditto.
Wine Glasses, common and best.
Jars, half gallon, quart, pint, and half pint.
Tinctures, ditto, ditto.
Lamps—globe, street and table.
Ditto, vase with shades.
Butter basins, with covers, assorted colours.
Sugar ditto, and cream jugs ditto.
Cups, quart, pint, half pint and gill.
Water decanters, wine coolers, finger cups.
Egg cups, cruets, mustard pots,
Salts, proof phials, root glasses.
Jelly and Syllabub glasses.
Electrical cylinders and jars.
Retorts and receivers, mortars and pestles
Square stopper bottles, funnels.
Jars and beakers for chimney ornaments.
Confectionary glasses, salvers.
Barometer and Thermometer tubes,
Breast pipes and nipple glasses.
Corals for children, cupping glasses.
Ink stands, smelling bottles, &c. &c.

N. B. Wanted some good steady FLINT GLASS BLOWERS, and a few APPRENTICE BOYS who, if well recommended, will meet with good encouragement.

Also, POT, and PEARL ASHES, for which Cash will be given.

Pittsburgh, April 12, 1809.

Justices Blanks,
Of the latest and best forms, viz.
SUBPOENAS FOR WITNESSES, WARRANTS, SUMMONSES, EXECUTIONS, &c.

JUST RECEIVED
From the Proprietor's Patent Medicine Warehouse New-York, a fresh supply of the following genuine
MEDICINES,
whose virtues is so well known throughout the United States, viz.

—

For the prevention and cure of Bilious and Malignant Fevers, is recommended.

Hahn's Anti-Bilious Pills.

Which has been attended with a degree of success highly grateful to the inventor's feelings, in several parts of the West-Indies, and the Southern and Middle States, particularly in New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Petersburg, Richmond, Norfolk, Edenton, Wilmington, Charleston, and Savannah. The testimony of a number of persons in each of the above places, can be adduced, who have reason to believe, that a timely use of this salutary remedy has, under Providence, preserved their lives when in the most alarming circumstances.

Facts of this conclusive nature, speak more in favour of a medicine than columns of pompous eulogy, founded on mere assertion.

It is not indeed presumptuously proposed as an infallible cure, but the inventor has every possible reason that can result from extensive experience, for believing, that a dose of those pills, taken once in every two weeks, during the prevalence of our bilious fevers, will prove an infalliable preventative; and further, that in the earlier stages of those diseases, their use will very generally succeed in restoring health, and frequently in cases esteemed desperate and beyond the power of common remedies.

The operation of these pills is perfectly mild so as to be used by persons in every situation and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and prevent its morbid secretions; to restore and amend the appetite; to produce a free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds which are often of fatal consequences. A dose never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its first appearance. They are celebrated for removing habitual costiveness, sickness at the stomach, and severe head-ache, and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

They have been found remarkably efficacious in preventing and curing disorders attendant on long voyages, and should be procured and carefully preserved for use, by every seaman.

—

Dr Hahn's Eye Water.

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the Eyes, whether the effects of natural weakness, or of accident, speedily removing inflammations, defluxions of rheum, dullness, itching, and films on the eyes—never failing to cure those maladies which frequently succeed the small pox, measles and fevers, and wonderfully strengthening a weak sight. Hundreds have experienced its excellent virtues. WHEN NEARLY DEPRIVED OF SIGHT.

—

Lee's Genuine Persian Lotion.

An invaluable Cosmetic, perfectly innocent and safe, free from corrosive and repellant minerals (the basis of other Lotions) and of unparalleled efficacy in preventing and removing cutaneous blemishes of every kind, particularly freckles, pimples, inflammatoryness, scurfs, tetters, ring worms, sun burns, prickly heat, &c.

The PERSIAN LOTION opperates mindly, without impeding that natural insensible perspiration which is essential to health. Yet its salutary effects are speedy and permanent, rendering the skin delicately soft and clear, improving the complexion and restoring the bloom of youth.

ITCH CURED.

By once using Lee's Sovereign Ointment. The proprietor informs those persons and families who are suffering under this disease (against the infection of which no person is safe) that if this Ointment is used at night on going to bed, it never fails to perform a cure by the following morning, as thousands who have used it during the last ten years can testify. The peculiar excellencies of this infalliable remedy for the Itch, over every other, are the certainty of the cure by a single application; the ingredients being so innocent as to be applied with perfect safety to the tenderest infant; and its being not only free from any offensive smell, but equally agreeable with the pleasentest pomatum.

DR. HAMILTON'S
GRAND RESTORATIVE,

which the inventor confidently recommends as an invaluable medicine for the speedy relief and permanent cure of various complaints which result from dissipated pleasures juvenile indiscretions, residence in climates unfavorable to the constitution, the immoderate use of tea, frequent intoxication, or any destructive intemperance, the unskilful or excessive use of mercury, the diseases peculiar to females at a certain period of life, bad lyings in, *etc. ect. etc.*

HAMILTON'S
Celebrated Worm Destroying
LOZENGES.

Among the symptoms attending Worms are, disagreeable breath, especially in the morning; bad and corrupt gums; itching in the nose and about the seat; convulsions, epileptic, fits, and sometimes privation of speech; irregular appetite, sometimes loathing food, and sometimes voracious; purging with slimy and foeted stools; vomiting; hard and large belly; pains and sickness at the stomach; pains in the head and thighs, with lowness of spirits; slow fever, with small and irregular pulse; a dry cough; excessive thirst; sometimes pale and unhealthy countenance, and sometimes the face bloated and flushed.

Persons afflicted with any of the above smyptoms, should have immediate recourse to Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges which have been constantly attended with success in all complaints to those above described.

—

Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard,
For Rheumatism, Gout, Palsy, Swelling, Numbness, *etc.*

Tooth-Ache Drops.
The only remedy yet discovered, which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instances.

The Anodyne Elixir.
For the cure of every kind of Head-Ache.

The Damask Lip Salve.

The above MEDICINES are constantly for Sale by
Anthony Beelen,
At his Store in Front Street, PITTSBURGH.

☞ *Purchasers are requested to remember that imitations of those Medicies are for Sale in various places and that none are genuine without the signature of*
HANNAH LEE, *Widow of Richard Lee jr.*

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having been appointed by the *Lancaster and Susquehanna, Insurance Company*, their *AGENT* in and for the town of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, this is to give notice to all persons who are desirous to have their buildings or personal property insured against loss or damage by fire, that application may be made to the subscriber, who will immediately take a survey of the property to be insured, and afford such assistance, as will accomplish the desired object, with the least possible delay. Apply to the subscriber, at the Office of Discount and Deposit in Pittsburgh.

J. B. N. SMITH,
Agent for the Lancaster and Susquehanna Insurance Company.
Pittsburgh, January 3, 1810.

VALUABLE PATENT & FAMILY
MEDICINES,
FOR SALE BY
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